Introduction to LLVM

UG3 Compiling Techniques

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Schedule

- Week 1
  - Nov 13: Introduction to LLVM
  - Nov 16: How to Write an LLVM Pass
  - LAB: Your First LLVM Pass

- Week 2
  - Nov 20: LLVM Internals
  - Nov 23: Dead Code Elimination
  - LAB: Dead Code Elimination

- Week 3
  - Nov 27: Dataflow Analysis
  - Nov 30: Compiler Trivia!!
  - LAB: Work on Final Project

Project Overview

- LLVM is written in C++
  - But no templates or tricky C++ code
  - If you know C or Java you will be OKAY

- LLVM sources are hosted in both SVN and Git
  - You can use either but we will only discuss Git in the course
  - You need to submit the final project to Gitlib

- Project will be graded on Linux
  - LLVM works on OS X and Windows but we will only grade on Linux
  - If you work on other platforms make sure it also works on Linux!

- **Final project is due by Monday, January 14, 2019 at 10am**

Getting Started

- Read the original LLVM paper (optional)
  - LLVM: A Compilation Framework for Lifelong Program Analysis & Transformation, Chris Lattner and Vikram Adve, CGO 2004
  - http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=977673

- Read the Dr Dobbs article on LLVM (optional)
  - The Design of LLVM, Chris Lattner, 2012
  - http://www.drdobbs.com/architecture-and-design/the-design-of-llvm/240001128
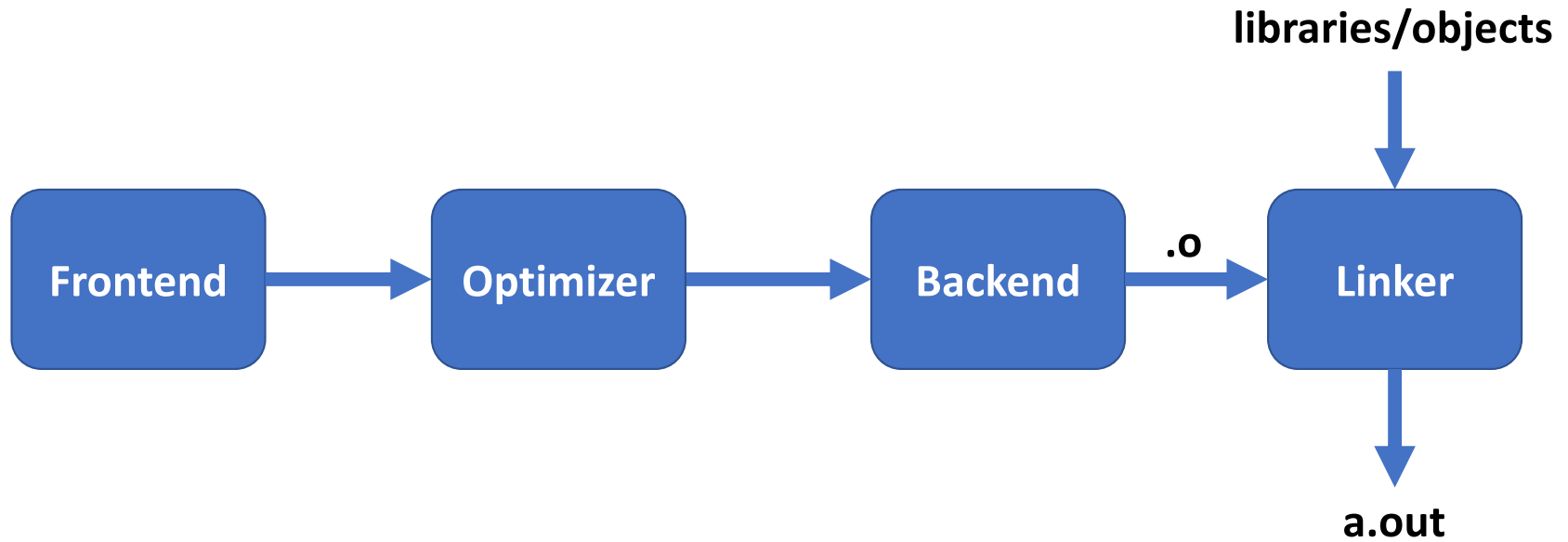
- Look at LLVM.org

What is LLVM?

- An open source framework for building tools
  - Tools are created by linking together various libraries provided by the LLVM project and your own

- An extensible, strongly typed intermediate representation, i.e. LLVM IR
  - https://llvm.org/docs/LangRef.html

- An industrial strength C/C++ optimizing compiler
  - Which you might know as clang/clang++ but these are really just drivers that invoke different parts (libraries) of LLVM
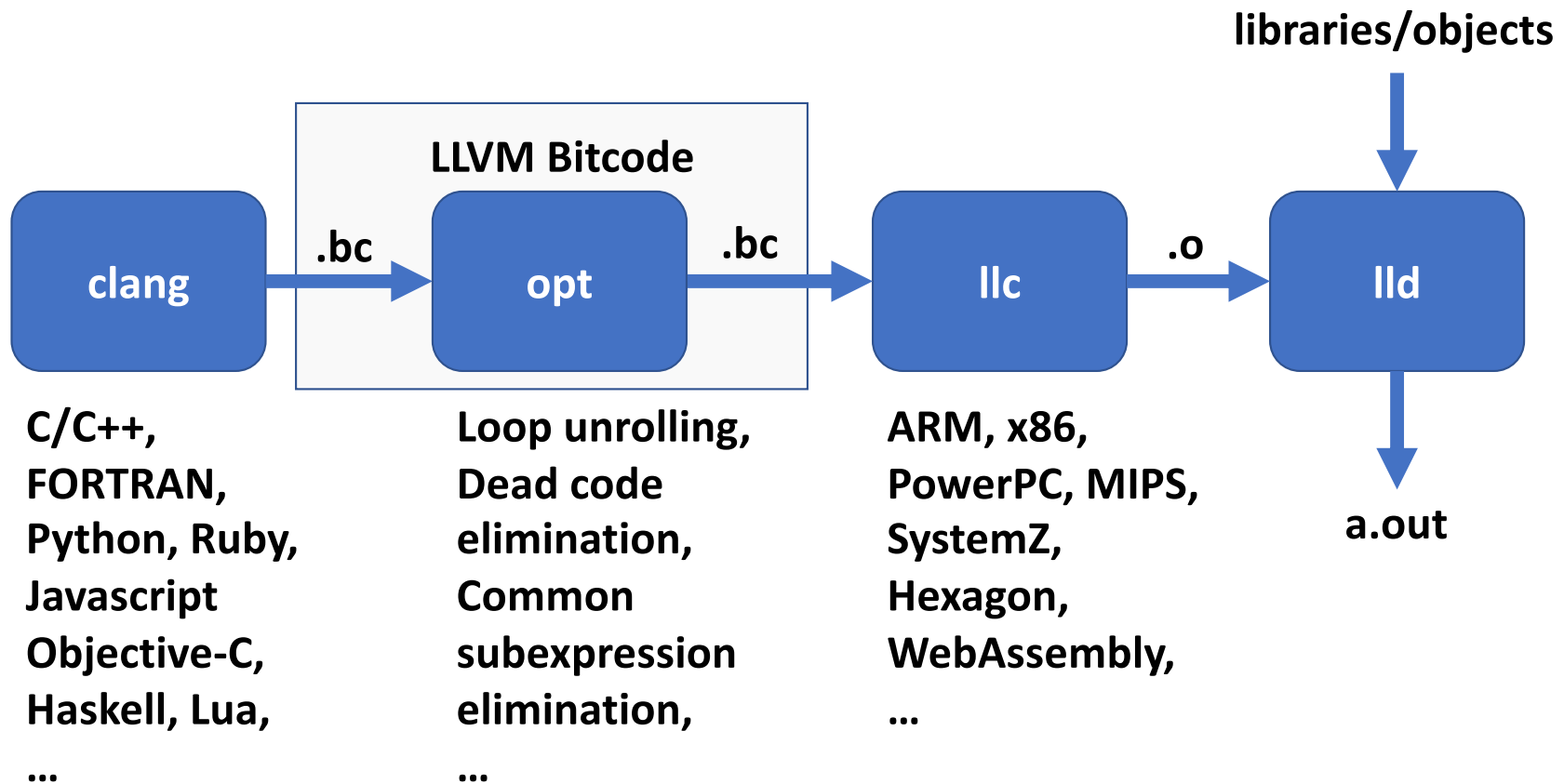
History of LLVM

- Started by Chris Lattner at UIUC ~2000
  - First commercial use was as an OpenGL Jitter on OS X at Apple

- Evolved over many years into a complete C/C++ compiler which until recently required parts of GCC
  - llvm-gcc

- Many uses of LLVM in the world today
  - OS X (XCode) platform compiler
  - FreeBSD platform compiler
  - Google Android NDK compiler
  - ARM reference compiler
  - Microsoft DirectX shader compiler
  - NVIDIA CUDA compiler

Typical Optimizing Compiler

LLVM Optimizing Compiler

libraries/objects

LLVM Bitcode

| clang | .bc | opt | .bc | llc | .o | lld |

a.out

C/C++,
FORTRAN,
Python, Ruby,
Javascript
Objective-C,
Haskell, Lua,
…

Loop unrolling,
Dead code
elimination,
Common
subexpression
elimination,
…

ARM, x86,
PowerPC, MIPS,
SystemZ,
Hexagon,
WebAssembly,
…

What Tools Does LLVM Provide?

- Lots! clang, opt, llc, lld are just four of many

What Optimizations Does LLVM Support?

- Lots! Let's see by running 'opt --help'

How to Get the LLVM Sources

- LLVM is split into multiple Git repositories
  - For this class you will need the clang and llvm git repos

- Choose a directory to clone the repos into
  - The LLVM repo is always cloned first
  - Other repos are cloned inside the LLVM directory

```
cd directory-to-clone-into
git clone https://github.com/llvm-mirror/llvm
cd llvm/tools
git clone https://github.com/llvm-mirror/clang
```

How to Build LLVM

- LLVM requires Cmake version 3.4.2+ to generate the build files
  - The latest version of Cmake is already installed on DICE

- By default Cmake generates a debug version of the build files that compile LLVM at the lowest optimization level and with assertions enabled and debug symbols
  - Easiest to debug but slow to compile large programs and takes up the most disk space

- Cmake supports several build systems
  - make, XCode, Visual Studio, Ninja and more
  - If you are working on DICE you will generate Makefiles for make

- Create a new directory outside the LLVM source directory for your build

```
cd directory-for-build
cmake path-to-llvm-sources
cmake --build .
```

Let's Try Compiling a Program with LLVM

How to Generate LLVM IR from Source

- To generate LLVM IR use clang with '-emit-llvm' option
  - '–S' generates a text file and '–c' generates a binary
  - clang foo.c –emit-llvm –S
  - clang foo.c –emit-llvm –c

- To convert a binary file (.bc) to a text file (.ll) use the llvm disassembler
  - llvm-dis foo.bc

- To convert a text file (.ll) to a binary file (.bc) use the llvm assembler
  - llvm-as foo.ll

Let's Look Closer at LLVM IR

- Some characteristics of LLVM IR
  - RISC-like instruction set
  - Strongly typed
  - Explicit control flow
  - Uses a virtual register set with infinite temporaries (%)
  - In Static Single Assignment form
  - Abstracts machine details such as calling conventions and stack references

- LLVM IR reference is online
  - https://llvm.org/docs/LangRef.html

Do you remember how to the generate bitcode?

```
int x = 7;
int main() {
   int n = 0;
   if (x != 0)
      n++;
   return n;
}
```

Where are the virtual registers?
What are the types?
Where is the control flow?
What does '@x' mean?
How about 'alloca'?

```
@x = global i32 10, align 4

define i32 @main() #0 {
 %1 = alloca i32, align 4
 %2 = alloca i32, align 4
 store i32 0, i32* %1, align 4
 store i32 0, i32* %2, align 4
 %3 = load i32, i32* @x, align 4
 %4 = icmp ne i32 %3, 0
 br i1 %4, label %5, label %8


;<label>:5:
 %6 = load i32, i32* %2, align 4
 %7 = add nsw i32 %6, 1
 store i32 %7, i32* %2, align 4
 br label %8


;<label>:8:
 %9 = load i32, i32* %2, align 4
 ret i32 %9
}
```

Optimizing LLVM IR

- Previous LLVM IR was not optimal
- We know the program returns 1 by looking at it
- Let's optimize the bitcode with 'opt'
  - By default 'opt' does nothing, you must specify an optimization such as '–O2'

```
int x = 7;
int main() {
    int n = 0;
    if (x != 0)
        n++;
    return n;
}
```

opt –O2 foo.ll –o foo-new.bc

```
define i32 @main()
local_unnamed_addr #0 {
 %1 = load i32, i32* @x, align 4
 %2 = icmp ne i32 %1, 0
 %. = zext i1 %2 to i32
 ret i32 %.
}
```

Generating Machine Code from LLVM IR

- Use 'llc'

Next Time

- How to write your own LLVM pass